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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1921.

# Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

## ALSACE REPUBLIC GOES BROKE WHILE FOUNDERS CAROUSE

Three Self-Styled Patriots Back of Fulle Scheme Are German Adventurers.

FEATHERING OWN NESTS  
Fake Noblemen Lose Pristine Urge After Condemnation for High Treason.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

The "Free Republic of Alsace-Lorraine," through which pro-Germans who were evicted from those provinces since the signing of the armistice hoped to regain their properties as well as political control there, has gone broke. With the collapse of the movement, which threatened for a time to create a new "Ireland," it has been learned here that the three self-styled patriots who were back of the scheme were using German funds to further their own purposes rather than the interests of the rich territories which are now French and in which there is little possibility of a plebiscite ever deciding in favor of self-government.

As a matter of fact, the "Republic" never developed enough strength to have even secret headquarters on the French side of the Rhine. It was founded in Munich early in 1919, and with the exception of flooding Alsace towns with circulars, some of which even found their way into the United States and into Ireland, the French Government protested to have been caused no worry by it.

As a precautionary measure, however, Count Rapp, Baron Lore and Dr. Muth, who conceived the idea, have been condemned for high treason, and if they are ever brave enough to cross the Rhine they will be locked up, according to the Strasbourg court's verdict, "in a strongly fortified place, where they will work at the vilest tasks to the end of their days."

The movement was partly responsible for the movement losing interest to those who were anxious to see history in the making. In any event the Munich circulars have ceased to arrive and the French have showed that Count Rapp was not descended from the famous general of that name, but is a scion of a German family which for centuries has been found in the vicinity of Mannheim. Even the title of count was fictitious, and the family's nearest approach to nobility was when Rapp's uncle served as a general under the real Count Rapp.

Since Rapp abandoned his title even Baron Lore decided to demoralize himself, and he has been unmasked as traveling under an assumed name. In reality he is a member of a German family formerly living in Mulhouse under the name of Ley. With Muth he is now reported to be spending the rest of his life in a small hotel in Baden Baden, where between stints he regales the waiters with fantastic tales of that might have been if the French had allowed him to remain in Strasbourg.

## UNSYNCHRONIZED AIRPLANE FOR CHANNEL FLIGHT

London Company Making Novel Craft.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 21.

One of the latest news about the contemplated air service is an unsynchrone airplane. It is being constructed by the Strand Aerodrome Company of Edgeware. The buoyancy is obtained by a reduced air pressure in the tail. The end of the fuselage near the tail. It is figured that this will keep the machine well above water level in the event of an accident. The machine is being built in such a way that it will make 120 miles an hour.

In the new machine the pilot sits behind the passenger seat, and the controls are on the bridge of an ocean liner. The Air Ministry is said to be greatly impressed with its possibilities because of its other qualifications in reduced air pressure in the tail. The innovations do not interfere with the speed of the machine, for it will make 120 miles an hour.

Since the greatest fear of the Channel passage is in ducking, the new type of airplane is expected to make a great appeal to tourists who like to travel in the air.

## MAY PUT 'LE PENSEUR' IN THE RODIN MUSEUM

American Tries, Without Success, to Buy Statue.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

Auguste Rodin's "The Thinker" may be assigned the place of honor in the Rodin museum instead of being replaced behind the grille of the Pantheon, from where it was removed in order to allow the cortege with Leon Gambetta's heart to enter last November.

This fact developed when an American consular official tried to buy the famous statue, believing that the French had decided to abandon it, as it is still hidden behind the Pantheon's sacristy.

It is understood that \$100,000 was offered for the statue, but "Le Penseur" is now classed as a public monument by the department of Beaux Arts and therefore cannot be sold without special parliamentary approval.

Sculptors, however, are pointing out that the statue, although considered by many to be Rodin's greatest work, does not belong in the museum, as a smaller carving from which the Pantheon statue of "The Thinker" was taken already exists there.

## FAVORS MOVIES IN THEATRE TO SHAKESPEARE'S MEMORY

Norman Wilkinson Defends Production of Films at Stratford as Censored and Innocent as Well as Providing Funds for Maintenance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 21.

Sober Great Britain is becoming used to the idea of movies in the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon. Norman Wilkinson, one of the governors, warmly defends motion pictures in this formerly sacrosanct theatre in a letter to the Times. It now turns out that the films shown tend strictly toward romantic melodrama, with the works of Ethel M. Bell, Mrs. W. D. Humphreys ("Rita") and L. Phillips Oppenheim leading the list. And for comedy let it be whiskered that Stratford descends to the custard pie depth—of H. G. Wells.

Mr. Wilkinson, who besides being one of the governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre designed the scenery and costumes for Granville Barker's Shakespearean productions, gives the reasons for putting the films under five headings:

"1. It was agreed that a censorship of governors should regulate the type of moving picture to be shown.

"2. I cannot see anything in a photograph even when it moves. Three

## FRENCH ARMY MAY ADOPT U. S. CUSTOM

Standing at Attention Likely to Succeed Salute When 'Marseillaise' Is Played.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

French soldiers hereafter may not be compelled to salute generals like Maitre and Segonne and even Marshal Franchet d'Esperey while bands play the "Marseillaise," the belief being that the American custom of standing at attention is just as patriotic and certainly not as wearing on the nerves of troops who are already tired after long ceremonial.

This is only one of many changes contemplated in the French manual as a result of contact between French and United States troops. The French have found that the salute is a waste of time and that the whole French infantry and cavalry drills will be interlarded with the suggestions of writers like Col. Mayer and Gen. Sarraill for the regeneration of the army gain the support of the General Staff.

Gen. Sarraill is advocating changes even more sweeping than those recommended in Col. Mayer's recent book. He would limit the service of recruits to ten months, but this would be training of the most intensive character, after which the soldiers would be returned to their civilian life, but assigned to a definite mobilization group. Only the ablest soldiers would be retained in the groups and they would be subject to emergency calls, the remainder would be mobilized for service in munition factories and the transport or auxiliary services.

The woman employees in such branches would be put on half pay and be subject to court martial if they failed to heed the nation's call for help against an enemy.

But Gen. Sarraill's views are likely to provoke more opposition than approval, as he suggests a reduction in the officer cadre to the lowest possible minimum, and would give territorial officers, although not regulars, the same opportunity to assume high commands as he would give to professional soldiers.

## BOND STREET BEREFT OF SOCIETY PATRONAGE

Women of London Set Faces Against Extravagance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 21.

Bond street is deserted this season. Usually at this time of the year fashionable motor cars line the street while the wealthy owners of them revel in the latest creations of the style makers. The coal strike and unemployment have killed the London season and money women usually spend for dresses for Ascot week and other society events is now being used to alleviate distress all over the country.

There is no doubt that London society is setting its face against any form of extravagance. All dances which were to have been given next month have been cancelled and exclusive bands such as Newman's and Van Luer's are despairing.

## HUSBAND SLAIN, SHE PENS HER LIFE STORY

Mme. Bessarabo Finds Publishers if Acquitted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

Mme. Bessarabo, who, before she shipped the dismembered body of her husband to Nancy in a trunk, was known in the French literary world as "Hera Mirel," is, as did Oscar Wilde, passing her leisure hours in a prison cell writing the romantic history of her life. Twenty chapters have already been completed and are said to be so emotionally suggestive of her romantic career.

Mme. Bessarabo said she already had three offers from publishers, conditioned on her winning a verdict of acquittal. She is charged with having murdered her husband.

## GERMAN AIRPLANES IN CIVIL DISGUISE DREADED IN FRANCE

Invasion of Converted Commercial Machines Pictured by 'Tire King.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

Germany's preparations to turn out commercial airplanes by the thousands as soon as the Treaty of Versailles permits continue to give the French aviation and motor world a bad fright. So grave is the apprehended danger of a German air invasion looming in the minds of some ordinarily far-seeing industrial leaders that they are urging that the treaty's arrangement regarding commercial airplanes be changed and stricter terms handed Germany which would prevent absolutely any competition of this sort with either French or British airplane makers.

Andre Michelin, the French tire king, is foremost among those foreseeing Paris destroyed before breakfast some morning by a fleet of many thousands of German airplanes transformed from peaceful pursuits during the night by a genius like that of Hindenburg.

"Think of it," he told members of the French Aero Club this week, "with a slight effort German factories can turn out 42,000 commercial airplanes a year. And as Germany intends to do air business with the United States, her aviators will have to fly across France to get there, and they will know all about our vital points. They will have captured the secrets of our wireless stations and will probably have flying grounds on the sea coast to facilitate their so-called commercial relations."

M. Michelin insists that Germany's peace time planes will be the same type as war planes, in fact he says, some German factories are still building war planes with all the war features such as bomb throwers, machine guns and sheltered lookouts and pilots' assistants—then before delivery officers are inspected, these warlike appliances are removed and apparent commercial inventions such as pulleys for lowering packages are installed in their place.

They have all the elements necessary," says M. Michelin, "to change from peace to war in a single night and can destroy Paris before we could get a protective organization working effectively. The only short way to deal with this is to watch Germany carefully and the moment she fails to observe the slightest pledge to tell her that she has broken the contract and therefore it no longer exists. As a new condition we must then force her to agree not to build a single airplane either military or commercial."

## VICTORIAN IDEALS FOR GIRLS PRESSED

British Federation Resolves on Propaganda to Save the Flappers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 21.

Once again the modern girl—whom oversupremely indifferent—comes under heavy fire. At the Western Division Council of the National Federation of Brotherhoods held in Bristol the young women of to-day was charged with casting off the responsibilities of home. She was styled as a hussy out for a good time and unfit for the responsibility of citizenship.

Mrs. Annie Rose said they were not going to attend Bible classes and Sunday schools or what might be called old fashioned meetings. She said the greatest problem of the elder women was to show younger ones how to live correctly.

It was the consensus of the meeting that sentimental appeal was a failure and that it was useless to hold up high ideals of responsibility and womanhood because the younger women did not understand those ideals and could not appreciate them.

An argument must first be found to keep young girls pure, the meeting unanimously decided, without considering that there is any difference in the status of purity to-day and as it was fifty years ago. It was determined that the only way to save the modern girl was to lead her back along the paths of the Victorian period and show her she must again mount the pedestal where men look up to her and not continually climb down and mix with the very men whose habits she deplores if she is a good woman.

Extensive propaganda in homes, schools and churches was favored with particular attention to girls in their teens rather than those in their twenties, because it was felt that the girls in the twenties were not easily swayed from the path of living they had adopted.

## SAYS KAISER NOW HAS PHOBIA OF PERSECUTION

Reads About War Responsibility Seeking Exculpation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 21.

The Kaiser has recovered from his first grief following the Kaiser's death and, emerging from his seclusion, has resumed his former habits of superintending the work on his place, according to the Petit Journal's correspondent in Berlin. After an investigation reports that the Kaiser is suffering from phobia over responsibility for the war.

"A belief that he is being persecuted manifesting itself in numerous writings where he works up to his eyes and he is reading all the published works on the subject of responsibility for the war," the correspondent says of the Kaiser. "When one of these works seems to contain an argument in his favor the one-time Emperor orders numerous copies of it, which he sends to all intellectuals in the vicinity of Doorn. This he did lately with a book by Dr. Wichte of Leipzig. Some of his friends also have received copies of certain American reviews which have been published since March 30 and which pretend to reveal secret correspondence of different allied Foreign Ministers."

## NEW BURSARIES ANNOUNCED

American Aid for French Artists and Writers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

Thousands of dollars worth of French paintings and antiques are leaving for America each week despite the severity of the French law prohibiting the exportation of the nation's art heritage.

According to one leading Paris art dealer with branches in New York, Rome and Berlin, the Government would be better off financially if it merely imposed a high export tax, as at present treasures are being smuggled across the Belgian frontier with the utmost ease since passports have been abolished.

The New York Herald Bureau has been informed that one of the most notable nineteenth century masterpieces was taken to Brussels last week hidden in the hood of an automobile, the frontier guards merely glancing at the credentials of the travellers. Once in Belgium the exportation is merely a matter of form.

## RISE IN EXCHANGE BOOSTS RENT AND PARIS FOOD COST

Apartments at \$100 a Month Last Year Now Bring \$270.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

With the dollar now fluctuating around eleven francs, compared with fifteen some months ago, American residents here are finding the cost of living materially higher. Apartment rental in the fashionable section of the Passy district, where most of the members of the American colony have their residence, has been increased to about \$270 a month for modern apartments with all conveniences of six rooms, whereas last year one could obtain a comfortable home for \$100 a month.

Food costs likewise have increased, ordinary household necessities costing ninety cents a pound. Current prices for other foodstuffs follow: Butter, seventy cents a pound; potatoes, fifteen cents a pound; milk, fifteen cents a pound; bread, fifteen cents for an ordinary loaf; cheese, sixty-five cents a pound. Eggs, despite the season, are not obtainable under twenty-five cents a dozen.

If the value of the dollar decreases in the same proportion during the next few weeks, tourists will be compelled to estimate their budgets at least above the present, and it is probable that the steamship companies will increase their rates proportionately.

Flat hunting in New York is child's play compared with doing so in Paris, where it is estimated that there are now 30,000 families seeking accommodations, these consisting mostly of soldiers who have married since the armistice and have been compelled to take shelter with parents until the housing problem is solved.

"Anything at any price, so long as it is a home," is the cry coming from all classes, and the landlords are profiting by adding another 10 per cent. on the rents, which are already too heavy because taxes are being levied on everything from stair carpets to a small pot of flowers on a fifth story window sill.

In the avenue Saxe a queue two blocks long formed as soon as it became known that a new condition was required during the war. So insistent was the crowd in demanding to see the flat that the police were called and the latter appealed for special police to guard the outside door. An armed soldier also was stationed before the door to the private office.

Small four and five room unfurnished flats were listed at \$100 a month (present exchange), and in less than forty-eight hours 4,000 written applications had been received, many offering an extra \$1,000 a year if given priority consideration.

## PARIS COCAINE FIENDS CURBED BY SUGGESTION

Harmless Boric Powder Gives Same Sensation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

French cocaine fiends are being curbed by auto suggestion, according to the Paris police, as a result of the discovery that the immediate sensation is the same when the ordinary harmless boric powder is snuffed instead of the drug. It was by the merest accident that the police learned this.

When a suspected cocaine seller was arrested for distributing packets of white powder to clients in the underworld the man called in experts to prove that he had not sold the drug, but had been swindling drug fiends, to whom he passed boric powder at a profit for himself of something like 7,000 per cent.

Hevermore won his release with a warning, but the police positively advertised the trick, with the result that Montmartre is now filled with hundreds who eager to take a sniff of the "white powder" and find out for themselves.

Some of it may be real, but the police are proceeding on the theory that most of it is harmless enough, and the laugh is on some of the French capital's most notable drug takers, who just couldn't live if they didn't have their nightly "pinch" or "needle."

And what they do after assimilating a few grains of boric would make medical professors revise their text books.

## LONDON BLIGHT FALLS UPON THE STRAW HAT

Campaign Hats Took Edge Off Their Popularity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 21.

The straw hat has seen its sunniest days in London and will not come back for many years, according to the West End firms. Spring has dawned and still the bowler and the homburg remain popular. During the bright Whitehead days the straws were distinctly out of fashion and the season is well along comparatively few are worn. And of course the war is blamed.

Hatters say the former service men and the straw hat rigid after the campaign hats and also too expensive, and predict that the straw hat won't come back to its own for many seasons. They are not necessary here now in order to be really smart.

## FRENCH ART OBJECTS SLIP ACROSS BORDER

Coming to America Despite Drastic Laws.

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## NAPOLEON WAS GENEROUS IN JOSEPHINE'S APPAREL

Annual Outlay for Toilet Averaged 1,000,000 Francs—Was Near Bankruptcy, Recent Researches on Centenary Disclose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

While his generosity toward other women consisted chiefly of finding husbands for them, Napoleon nearly was brought to bankruptcy trying to keep Josephine in favor. For five years Josephine spent 255,000 francs on lace, 312,000 francs on silks, 110,000 francs with her modiste, 102,000 francs on gowns, 57,000 on perfumes and 50,000 francs on stockings and shoes. The annual outlay for her toilet averaged more than 1,000,000 francs. And that in the days when the purchasing power of the franc was ten times that of to-day.

## LONDON IS STARRD BY TWO NEW PLAYS

Dion Boucicault Takes Part in First Act of Barrie's Fresh Drama.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 21.

First nighters are all stirred up over two forthcoming productions. One is Sir James M. Barrie's new play "Shall We Join the Ladies?" and the other is Lord Dunsany's fantastical comedy "If." Great mystery has surrounded Barrie's play. The first act only was produced at the Academy of Dramatic Art Friday, when Dion Boucicault acted the principal part, supported by sixteen of the best known actors and actresses in London.

Sir James has not yet completed the rest of the play, but has promised to do so soon, and it is reported that Boucicault then will produce the play in its entirety.

Lord Dunsany, whose reputation in America has been far greater in America than here, is not taking part in the rehearsals of his new production, but is leaving the supervision to Nigel Playfair. The play makes fun of present and past manners and dives into the East, which Lord Dunsany showed America he knows so well.

Three London managers spread reports during the week that each of them is seeking the London rights to "Sally." And London is beginning to point with pride to the fact that Marilyn Miller, who is reported to have made a hit in the piece in New York, originally was a London artist. London expressed some incredulity as to whether Marilyn could sing the lead in a real musical play.

Sir Harry Lauder and Sir Thomas Lipton headed a party of "Scots," who descended upon the Kingsway Theatre, to judge whether the real Scotch man, as they called him, was a fair photo-graph of the Scotch lowlands, and whether the comic line is really true local color. Sir Thomas gave a hearty assent, but Sir Harry, though he assented, did so less heartily. London meanwhile is just as well pleased, and declares that it is typically Scotch, whatever the real Scotch man says, as London insists that the "White Headed Boy" is typically Irish, however the Irish may rave against such judgment.

## 'CHU CHIN CHOW' WILL END FIVE YEAR RUN SOON

Musical Comedy Establishes World's Record in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 21.

"Chu Chin Chow," the musical comedy which has established an undebatable record in London, will be taken off the boards of His Majesty's Theatre shortly. Its stay of nearly five years brightened many of the dark war days, and about 3,000,000 persons saw the production at His Majesty's Theatre alone. This week it played its 2,165th performance.

Many companies toured the provinces, Australia and South Africa, and apart from the American production, it is estimated that more than 5,000,000 people saw this musical comedy. Oscar Asche plans to close early in June with a gala night, but the theatre will be re-staged. The play has held such continued sway that it is now necessary to overhaul and re-decorate the theatre.

## WINS HIS PLEA TO BAR PRAYERS FOR HERO SON

Frenchman Objects to Request on Church Plaque.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

There might not have been any trouble if the Abbe Bourdin, cure of Marseilles-Aubigny, who put up a commemorative plaque in his church bearing the names of the young men of the commune who fell in the war, had not added the words "Pray for them" under the list of names.

On seeing the exhortation to pray for the father of one young man who had contributed to the plaque fund brought a suit to have his son's name removed, and the request for prayer affected his liberty of conscience. The tribunal decided against the prosecutor on the ground that he knew the plaque was to be put up in a church, so the father was bound to a higher court, which decided that the plaque did interfere with his liberty of conscience and that the son's name should be removed.

But the court went further and decreed that if the father was not satisfied merely to have his son's name blotted out, he could, at his own expense, cause a new plaque to be put up from which his son's name was omitted. As yet the father has not decided whether his conscience will stand that much of a tax.

## ALL LONDON LAUGHS AT MAX X BEERBOHM'S KEEN CARICATURES

Mrs. Asquith and Son See 'H. A.' Depicted Reading Margot's Book.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 21.

Max—Max Beerbohm—the exhibiting cartoonist, is at it again. Webster and Briggs and Bud Fisher may get cartoons printed in the newspapers, but Max Beerbohm lives in a villa at Rapallo, on the lovely Italian Riviera, and "exhibits." Nobody in London is quite able to make up his fashionable mind upon the more humorous characteristics of anybody, or any event, until Max draws them, and Max's exhibition in the Leicester Galleries now is "drawing" almost as well as the summer exhibition at the National Academy.

Margot and Her Book.

An American had the ineffable joy of following Mrs. Asquith—herself no mean cartoonist—about a variant meeting about the gallery during the week. She went through the room from the last number to the first with her arm around her son Anthony's neck, while Anthony read the captions from the catalogue. The close of the tour was when Mrs. Asquith stood before a drawing and Anthony said:

"Father, reading your book, mother."

## PARIS RACING MORE POPULAR THAN EVER

Attendance at Longchamps Over 70,000 and Wagers Increasing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

Racing in enjoying a far greater popularity than it has ever had before and the sums wagered on the tracks are mounting steadily. On a pleasant Sunday such as the last one the attendance at Longchamps runs over 70,000, which in the old days would have been considered unusually good for Grand Prix day.

Between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 francs often pass through the pari mutuel on Sundays in Longchamps, indicating that the betting is far heavier than in pre-war days. The French race courses are now at their best and are a delight to American visitors who seem to head for them the moment they hit Paris.

In the Sunday afternoon crowds one hears as much English as French. It is the chance they once had to parade the sport of kings enjoys here in France and the costumes of the women racers which lures the Americans, but the fact that there are now five American stables and three American jockeys here and the number of these will be increased soon when they arrive.

O'Neill, MacGee and Milton Henry all seem like old friends to Americans who, knowing little of French racing, naturally pick their mounts.

With the increase in the size of the crowds the mannequins are not having the chance they once had to parade themselves, but Longchamps is still the place for the latest costumes. The latest productions of the dressmakers seen the season to be running to black and white, while soft felt hats in many shapes seem to be the most popular headgear for women. Monkey fur seems to be coming back into favor.

## FRENCHMEN PROVE APT IN LEARNING BASEBALL

Beat U. S. Navy Team and Do Well in Paris League.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

Having proved their efficiency at football by beating the British a fortnight ago, the French are now taking up baseball and all indications are that they will give the American teams here a stiff run for the championship of a newly formed league.

The French players have called themselves the Handicap Club. They are being coached by Americans and are now tied for first place with the teams of the Red Cross and of the Graves Registration Bureau.

This week at Bagatelle the French team beat the United States Navy team to the tune of 12 to 11. Although they know the game only through watching the Tanks during the war, Frenchmen are showing exceptional pep, but have not acquired as yet the art of standing up to the plate and taking a healthy baseball bat to the plate.

Unlike most British cricketers who have tried to hurl the sphere, the French have produced a sensational pitcher in Jacques Seraphin, who is not only a fast bowler, but has plenty of control and some fast breaking curves. Other teams in the league are those of the American Legion, the Bankers Association and the Guaranty Trust Company.

## SWISS TRYING TO OPEN ROADS TO MOTOR CARS

Amendment May Overcome Prejudice in Engadine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Bern, May 21.

After many vain attempts to lift the restrictions which prohibit the use of automobiles and bicycles on the roads of the Engadine a new effort is being made to break down the bars through an amendment to the Swiss Constitution.

Despite the enormous tourist trade which this beautiful playground of Europe enjoys, the native population has steadfastly refused to allow the roads to be opened to automobiles and bicycles. As Switzerland has the referendum system by which every new law is voted on directly by the people, the people of the Engadine seem to have the upper hand. But this time a roundabout method has been chosen, by adding a clause to the Constitution empowering the Confederation to "declare certain roads which are to be opened to international traffic totally or partly open. The Confederation reserves the right to use all roads for its own service."

As the law concerns the Constitution, the whole of Switzerland will vote on it, and although it is certain that the Engadine will vote against it sentiment in the rest of Switzerland is believed to be so overwhelmingly in favor of opening the roads of this beautiful section that it looks as if the Engadine conservatives will be out of luck when the voting takes place to-day.

## MADONNA TYPE GIRL WILL BE NEW BEAUTY

English Fashion Prescribes Frocks of Simple Lines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, May 21.

English fashion has decreed that the duffy girl must go as the prevailing type of feminine beauty. In her place will be the Madonna type. All the newest frocks are cut along severely simple lines with full skirts, short bodices and rather Puritanical collars and cuffs, according to West End experts. The hair will be worn straight with a fringe across the forehead and parted in the middle, or merely parted and drawn simply back over the ears.

Hats will be mostly of the large, floppy persuasion. Designers say that everybody is getting tired of the duffy type and wants to change, even the girls themselves. They promise that the coming fashions will be welcomed as a relief.

## PARIS MANIKINS NOW MODELS OF MODESTY

Venuslike Girls Refuse to Reveal Too Much Charm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Paris, May 21.

One by one old Parisian traditions are fading away. The latest indication of this is found in the refusal of Venuslike manikins in some of the principal dressmaking establishments to parade in gowns which display too much of their charms. Paris fashion "fixers" are reported to be greatly alarmed on the part of manikins, especially as they are now being discharged last week because her sense of modesty was developed more than usual is now bringing an action for damages to the equivalent of \$1,000. The complaint is that they are called on to decide just how low a gown can be cut without offending good taste.

Meanwhile the manikins declare they will raise a common front and fight the case to a finish. They hold that even if they themselves are not too prudish to show what nature endowed them with they will at least save something in "doctor's" bills yearly if they are not forced to parade half clothed before buyers of both sexes from the other side of the Atlantic.

## BOHEMIAN WATERING PLACE FOR AMERICANS

U. S. Men Reported to Have Got Franzenbad Leases.

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Thirty thousand shares at \$50 each are to be issued, the municipality to get half in return for giving the Americans a fifty-year lease on all establishments and the right to carry out extensive improvements immediately.

Richard Strauss, director of the National Opera, will conduct a series of concerts in the United States this autumn.